NORTHER IN ASPINWALL

Immense Damage to Shipping and Wharves.

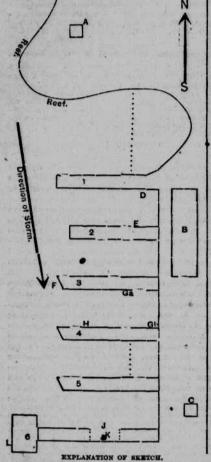
FOUR VESSELS A TOTAL LOSS.

Disastrous Floods in the Chagres River.

PEOPLE HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE.

Panama Railroad Under Water and Communication Cut Off.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 29, 1879. Another of those disastrous annual storms called northers." so dreaded in this latitude, has just devstated this port and left it in a state of ruin. The sea manifested symptoms of uneasiness during the night of the 19th inst., and on the 20th vessels could were in port three large steamers and eight sailing vessels, the latter for the most part colliers with coal for the different companies. The accompanying diagram will show the position of the wharves direction of the storm, location of the principal



DETAILS OF DISASTERS.

The French Transatlantic Company's ste Colombie was at No. 2 wharf, the royal mail steamer Medway at No. 3 and the Pacific mail steamer Crespected, as the sea had continued to rise since the night before. All three steamers sought safety in flight—first, the Crescent City at six P. M.; then the eleven. The sailing craft, however, were not so for-First of all the French bark Georgine, dis-charging coal at pier No. 1, broke away and into all the other wharves in regular turn one after the other, damaging each as she was tossed like a plaything by the fury of the of the Pacific Mail wharf, where she sank and went to pieces. This splendid wharf, just rebuilt at heavy comber last, is again in a pitiful plight. The wrack one hundred feet entirely through it, so that the sea and is now completely isolated and cannot be used by the steamers until the gap is restored, which will take some time, as there is little or no material to be

The American brig E. H. Rich, already discharged and ballasted, was lying at wharf No. 3 waiting for an opportunity to get out when the storm arose. She broke her fastenings and went ashore in the berth, where she went to pieces a total wreck. The

obtained short of New York.

The Norwegian bark Albatros was discharging coal on the windward side of wharf No. 4, where she sank alongside the heavy masonry of which the pier is partly constructed, breaking a great gap in the wall, through which the waves rolled with tremendous force and carried away a large portion of the earthwork forming the ap-proach to the pier. The piles and woodwork destroyed by the wreck of the American schooner Lorine, which sank in the same spot last year, are again badly damaged. The Albatros was only partly discharged, and the removal of her wreck from the berth will be an expensive matter. Besides these brigantino Adèle McLoon, anchored in the bay parted her cables and went ashore on the reef near the entrance of Fox River, towards the head of the harbor. She had just arrived with a cargo of coal.

NO LIVES LOST.

Fortunately no lives have been secrificed to the fury ions that all escaped. The erew of the Georgine after that vessel struck the Pacific Mail wharf and while she was rolling at a fearful rate, saved themceives by jumping upon the roof of the wharf from the vessel's yardarm at a favorable moment. Those of the E. H. Rich and Albatros had an equally nar-

On the 22d inst., the storm still continuing with unabated fury, the royal mail steamer Medway, after steaming to the entrance of the port and seeing that no landing could possibly be attempted, left on her homeward voyage to Southampton via Jamaica and passengers and mails. On the same date the morning train for Panama returned to Aspinwall, after port that the Chagres River was beeming and the railroad track under water for an unknown number. of miles. The telegraph line was also interrupted, and thus all communication with Panama was cut

Off.

CULMINATION OF THE STORM.

The storm culminated on the 23d. Upon the afternoon of that day, from three to sk o'clock, it became a perfect hurricane and grave fears were entertained that many of the wooden tenements of which the town is composed would be blown down. With the exception, however, of several hundred sheets of zinc rooting which were sent fiying through the sir, leaving the inmates of the houses exposed to an involuntary-bath from the downpouring rain, no damage was done. Old sailors, and others accus-

tomed to the dread effects of tropical tornadoes, de-clared that for the three hours above mentioned they recognized the unmistakable and fatal brood of the tempost, which means destruction. But as night came on (although all the afternoon had been almost as dark as night) there was a feeling of re-lied; for although the sea still kept up its ferrible battle with the shore, the roar of which was like the battle boom of a thousand cannon, the wind be-came loss furious.

All day Menday, the 24th, the storm continued, although by great exertions the mails from the incoming royal small secure. Don were sately landed, although by great exertions the mails from the incoming royal small secure. Don were sately landed, passengers could be safely tendered from the steamer to the shore. The captain of the Don, an old and careful commander, saw that it was affest to keep away from the wharf even then, and therefore landed passengers and baggage in boats and proceeded at noon on his voyage to Carthagena and Savanilla without waiting to discharge the European cargo for Panama and Pacific ports. The same morning the German steamer Bavaria and Farset the Crescent City did not know the way, and night at the safe little harbor of Porto Bello, but the Crescent City did not know the way, and night at the safe little harbor of Porto Bello, but the Crescent City did not know the way, and night at the safe little harbor of Porto Bello, but the Crescent City did not know the way, and night at the safe little harbor of Porto Bello, but the Crescent City did not know the way in the captain of the Barbard Rathou and the cutting the captain of the Barbard Rathou and the cutting the captain of the Barbard Rathou and the cutting the captain of the Barbard Rathou and the cutting the captain of the Barbard Rathou and the cutting the captain of the Barbard Rathou and the cutting the captain of the Barbard Rathou and the cutting the Captain of the Barbard Rathou and the cutting the Captain of the Barbard Rathou and the Captain of the Captain of the Barbard Rathou and the Captain of the

Detains of the railroad are still under water. Reports of serious damage to the Barbaccos iron bridge across the Chagres are fully condrmed. Two piers are undermined and bridge acttled six feet and in danger of falling into the river. The wash at Mindi will require several days to repair and it is thought that it will be fully thirty days before trains will again be run. The Knglish mails and passengers which arrived on the 24th inst. are still here, also those by the Colon arrived yesterday. No arrangement has yet been made for sending the mails forward, and passengers must get on as best they can or bide where they are. All is confusion and uncertainty.

SALE OF WHECES.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH ENGINEERS AT COLON-M. DE LESSEPS EXPECTED-THE COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT-ELECT-MINISTER DICHMAN. " COLON, Nov. 29, 1879.

A corps of six engineers strived from France last night. They were met by sefior Pedro J. Sossa, who was the delegate from Colombia to the Paris Congress, and will proceed at once under that gentle man's guidance to make exhaustive surveys of the Panama route for the canal. It is authoritatively

announced that M. de Lesseps will positively arrive here at the end of December, and great preparations are already being inaugurated to receive him.

PRESIDENT-ELECT NUNEZ.

His Excellency, Dr. Rajael Nuflez, President-elect of the United States of Colombia, arrived here on the 25th inst. and left on the 27th for Venezuela. It is understood that Dr. Nuflez, who is a warm personal friend of Guzman Blanco, is charged with an important friendly mission from the Bogots government to that of the neighboring republic, and that he will return in time to assume the reins of government upon the first of the coming year.

MINISTER DICHMAN.

Mr. Dichman, Minister Dichman.

Mr. Dichman, Minister resident of the United States at Bogota, arrived here on the 27th inst, on his way home. It is rumored that he has been recalled and that a new Minister will be appointed. Mr. Dichman goos by the steamer Alvo to-day.

MORE ELECTION TROUBLES.

A potition is in circulation here urging upon the Governor and Council the necessity of investigating the charges of Charles B. Rounds that the election returns have been tampered with. Messrs. Baker and Baker stated to the Advisory Committee yesterday that they were the authorized attorneys for fourteen Senators and fifty-five representatives times accompanied by one or more of them, they had applied to the Governor and Council for permission to see the returns affecting them. The made the request in person whenever they could procure admittance to the Council Chamber, and procure admittance to the Council Chamber, and have had written applications pending before the Council every day since November 17. The names of several Senators and representatives who made such requests and uset with no response were given. The same legal firm yesterday sent to the Council a detailed statement specifying on information the errors which they think will be found in returns from Franklin, and asking leave to correct the same under the statute of 1877. To deny this request it is stated that the Governor and Council will be compelled to enforce their views as to the unconstitutionality of that statute, because it distinctly guarantees the right to have such corrections made as are applied for.

SENATORIAL ELECTION IN OHIO.

CINCINSATI, Dec. 7, 1879. In the Senatorial district composed of Ross and Highland counties, Ohlo, at an election held yester-day to fill a vacancy caused by the death of A. L. Brown (rep.), the returns received show that F. C. Entrickin (rep.) is 700 votes ahead of McCoy (dem.) in Ross county, which is a large republican gain. Entrickin's majority in the district is estimated at 1,200.

DELEGATES TO THE DAIRY FAIR.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 7, 1879. Mesers, Alfred J. Bryce, Thomas Leeming and George H. Cochrane, of this city; Thomas Ballantyne, member of Parliament for Stratford, and E. E. Carswell, of Ingersoll, left for New York to-day to represent Canada at the Dairy Fair to be hold there,

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Sherman on the Legal Tender Clause.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION DESIRABLE.

The Three and a Half Per Cent Funding Plan Impracticable.

MORE POLITICAL EMIGRATION SCHEMES.

Appropriation Bills Awaiting Supreme Court Decisions.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

SCHEME-VIEWS OF SECRETARY SHERMAN.

be better for Congress to repeal the Legal Tender act than to leave it to the Supreme Court to do. The expressed some doubts about the advisability of withdrawing the legal tender quality at all are of course absurd. Mr. Sherman said to your correspondent in conversation on the question of legal tender last evening that in his judgment a simple de-cision by the Supreme Court in the case of Chittenden against Butler that to make paper money a legal cause some inconvenience and possible disturbance in the finances; that he thought it more advisable that the legal tender quality of the United States notes should be abrogated by Congress, which in doing so could at the same time adopt certain precautionary measures and guards which would ob-viate any public inconvenience, such as a proviso that all contracts made after the repeal sho held to call for lawful money, unless gold or silver was specified. Such a proviso would be needed to general. The repeal of the legal tender quality will not, he adds, affect the use of United States notes for redemption purposes by the banks, as they are "lawful money" under the statute. He does not befrom the repeal of the legal tender clause.

Mr. Sherman was asked by your correspondent what he thought of Mr. Fernando Wood's proposition, as developed in a conversation with Mr. Wood reported in last Thursday's Henald, to issue a three The Secretary replied that nothing could make him happier than to be able to refund in three and a half the offer of responsible bankers in New York that they would take such a bond he would be very glad indeed to support Mr. Wood's proposition, but without such assurance, which he himself had not been able to get, he thought it questionable. He thought there was but one thing better than Mr. Wood's three and a half per cents, and that would for it. Up to the present time, however, his information led him to believe that nothing lower than a four per cent bond would find a mar ket at par. But he is by no means obstinate, and whenever Mr. Wood produces responsible bankers to take a three per cent bond off his hands at par tne Secretary will be found in a happy and receptive

Concerning another project of Mr. Wood's, 4eveloped in the same interview in the HERALD, to in outstanding bonds, Mr. Sherman remarked that this would sweep away the whole of the gold now held for redemption purposes. The Treasury has in store a large quantity of gold not owned by it, but it has the property of the government, only about \$100,000,000, with about \$45,000,000 of silver, and Mr. Wood's redeem United States notes in. For this reason he thought it inexpedient and unwise. It will be recommends the passage of a law specifically defin-"set spart for the redemption of the United States notes, and that the notes redeemed shall only be issued in exchange for or purchase of coin or bullion." This would of course make it impossible to use it as Mr. Wood proposes for the purchase of bonds. It is hoped that Congress will speedily enset such a law, because the hoard of gold in the Treasury is at present and was already at the last Congressmen, who cannot see the use of a hundred millions in the Treasury while there remains so much unimproved slack water navigation. To urge that it is a sacred fund to be kept to pay off or redeem the greenbacks, seems to these worthies mere nonsense, and unless it is made secure, it will be attacked from more quarters than one.

MR. BUCKNER, CHAIBMAN OF THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE, ON PAPER MONEY-OPPOSITION TO THE OLD STATE

BANKS. It has been reported here that Mr. Buckner, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, favors a project to repeal the tax on State banks, which is desired by some Southern and Western men, in order to enable the re-establishment of the old State bank system, from which the people suf-fered so much and constant loss before the war. The report is false. Mr. Buckner does not favor the repeal of the tax. On the contrary, he is opposed to the revival of the State banks. His belief is that even the national banks ought to be extinguished and that the governin the shape of the present Treasury notes, which however, he holds ought not to be a legal tender. to be permitted to private persons or corporations under any circumstances, but that the government alone should supply the demands of the country in this matter; that its notes should redeemable in coin at all on demand, and that nothing but gold andfailver should be a legal tender. Mr. Buckner would probably be found to agree with the reference to 'local shinplasters" made by Mr. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his last report. Mr. Raum

During the past two years assessments amounting to \$193,443,055 have been made against various corporations and individuals upon circulating notes issued in derogation of sections 3,412 and 3,413 United States Revised Statutes, and sections 19 and 20 of the act of February 8, 1875. There seems to be a growing disposition in many parts of the country upon the part of individuals and corporations to issue notes to be used as a local circulation, payable either in money or trade. Experience has shown that such issues are a delusive and permicious substitute for cash. The laws in question seem to be the only protection the peopfe have against a flood of these insecure and dangerous notes, and, in my opinion, they should not be reposited.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1879. THE PAY OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS-AWAIT-ING THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

ON THE ELECTION LAWS. It is understood that the House Appropriation Committee will not take up the bill making an appropriation for the pay of United States marsha until the Supreme Court has made a decision in the Baltimore election case, which involves the constitutionality of the law empowering the pointment of election murshals, with au thority to make summary arrests. The same cases, and it is believed that the decision of the Supreme Court, which is looked for every day, will

discuss the power of Congress to confer such au thority heretofore exercised at elections for federal officers by general and deputy marshals. The Baltition for habeas corpus in the case of Albert Siebold, who was convicted at the November term in 1878 of the United States Court of the District of Maryland for an alleged violation of the Federal Election law. A democratic member of the House Appropriation Committee said to-night that there was a probability of a decision being rendered on this subject which would finally settle the whole matter in controversy, and until the Supreme Court did dispose of the pending case there was no use in making unneces sary agitation by any proposed legislation.

MORE POLITICAL EMIGRATION SCHEMES. The latest alarm that has terrified the democratic camp is the announcement that there is a large body of Northern people emigrating to Florida. The report in Washington is that between fifteen hundred and two thousand able bodied men will make their tal, will attempt to organize the republican party there for effective work next fall. There is also some fear that South Carolina will be traversed by political missionaries from New England, which

FEES AND ALLOWANCES IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS-CORRUPTIONS AND IRREGULARITIES

TO BE REMEDIED. The Judiciary Committee have notified Represen tative Young, of Ohio, that they will hear him on Tuesday in support of his resolution for investigating the system of fees and other allowances to officials of United States courts. The resolution is costs at the system of charging for constructive mileage and kindred charges by marshals at the double cost, often collected by district attorneys, for cases treated as jury cases, when in fact they are tice of some district attorneys to take the two per cent in lieu of other costs and the latter also. Beexist and have by long practice come to be regarded quiry asked for to correct all these irregularities and establish a definite scale of fees and other charges which shall be uniform for all United States courts. Governor Young has been assured of favorable action by the committee.

TERMINAL PACILITIES-THE HEPBURN LEGIS-LATIVE COMMITTEE ON ITS TRAVELS-LES-SONS LEARNED IN BALTIMORE AND ELSE-WHERE.

One member of the Hepburn Railroad Committee of the New York Legislature passed through here to-day on the way to Richmond. The committee spent the day yesterday in examining terminal faciliing the difference in natural and acquired advantages between that point and New York city. The companied them were met by the principal officers of the Baltimore and Ohio road, who remained with them during the trip, and gave them all possible information. They visited Locust Point and Canton, loading steamers and sailing vessels with grain and other freight for Europe, and went over the terminal network of tracks to see the arrangements which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have at its command for unloading and putting freight on board of vessels at a minimum cost. The members of the committee expressed themselves astonished at what Eric Railroad, and Mr. J. A. Rutter, general freight agent of the New York Central and Hudson River much tonnage represented in the harbor of Batti-more, nor had they formed any adequate conception of the simplicity and therefore economic quality of the railroad terminal facilities of this port, and they were unprepared to find them so extensive and complete. Last evening the body of the committee left for Norfolk to examine the harbor there, and they will also make a study of the line from that point through Richmond for the West. The committee is expected in Richmond to-morrow evening, and early in the week will return to New York via this city.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE. The Republican Congressional Committee will meet during the coming week to make a preliminary organization of their work for the approaching

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

THE SPOFFORD-KELLOGG INVESTIGATING COM-

bers of the Kellogg-Spofford Investigating Committee, with Senator Kellogg, arrived from New Orleans last night. The investigation will be resumed here shortly after the holiday recess.

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE NUMBER OF BIBLES DISTRIBUTED IN TENEMENT HOUSES AND IN PUBLIC PLACES. The annual meeting of the New York Bible Society was held in the church on the corner of Forty-eighth atrect and Fifth avenue last night. After the usual opening by the choir the Rev. E. B. Coe delivered an address on the subject of the Bible. He went back to the earliest ages and spoke learnedly and eloquently of the old writers. From Pisto, Cicero, Homer, Virgil and Shakespeare he passed to the Testaments and compared profanand sacred history. At the conclusion of the sermon the secretary of the society presented the annual report. It showed that the commitees for the supply of the destitute resi-dent population distributed the Scriptures where they are not otherwise supplied. These people, the report said, are found mainly in the tenement houses. In these the agents of the committee—Mr. Alexander Watson, Rev. Henry Gaucommittee—Mr. Alexander Watson, Rev. Henry Gaubelman and Mr. J. Ferris Patton—have visited 36,525 families and have reported 5,525 of them to be without any Bibles. They gave them 7,709 volumes. The society reported that, notwithstanding the city has been often thoroughly canvassed within the past fifty years, many families are without the Bible in the First, Second. Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-scoond, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. This result has been the society thought is due to the changes brought about by births, deaths and intermarriages and the continual variation of tenement house life. One of the remarkable announcements made by the society it its report of the labor and business of the past year is that Roman Catholies and Israelites show a growing disposition to accept a Protestant version of the Scriptures. The total number of volumes distributed in this way was said to be 12,000. Among the 112,019 immigrants who arrived at Castle Gardon during the past year the society reports that it has distributed 1,7,136 volumes. The Marine Committee circulated 1,266 Bibles, 2,462 Testaments and 3,726 other books among sesumen on American shipping. Many copies of the Scriptures were also given to the crews of vessels arriving from icrelian ports. Small packages of Bibles and Testaments in various languages were intrusted to the care of sailors on outgoing craft for distribution at Roman Catholic ports. In this manner 1,869 volumes were furnished to 269 Scandinavian vessels and 4,837 to 666 French, spanish, Portuguese and Italian ships. The cabins of river and ocean steamers were supplied with Ribles in large type, and these were placed where they would do most service. The number of vessels thus supplied is 87. By the Marine Committee the total distribution was 37,000 volumes on 2,865 vessels. The hotels, public institutions and Sunday schools have received 4,107 volumes.

Mr. Daniel J. Hoisen, the treasurer, prints the following account for the year ending Septembe beiman and Mr. J. Ferris Patton-have visited

October 1—To church collections	4,158 109 10,500 175 1,258	23 00 00
Total	16,287	11
October 1-By salaries paid agents	\$6,738	20
By American Bible Society		
By rent of No. 7 Beekman street	343	75
and County of New York	500	00
By sundry expenses		00
companies	7,000	00
By balance in bank		
Total	216 997	11

THE IRISH LAND WAR.

Sympathizers in New York Preparing to Aid the Peasant Farmers.

PARNELL'S EXPECTED VISIT.

Substantial Help Promised from Various Parts of the Country

In consequence of letters received from the secre tary of the Irish National Land League in Dublin conference of representative men of various Irish national and other organizations, and gentlemen un connected with any Irish oganization, was held last evening at the residence of Dr. Philip E. Donlin, No. 129 West Houston street, to consider the best cans of giving a reception to Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P., on his arrival in this city and to sustain the Irish farmers in their present struggle. Among those present were Dr. Constantine J. McGuire, P. M. Haverly, Dr. Philip E. Donlin, Francis Murray, Alderman Thomas Sheils, Thomas R. Bannerman, Captain James Treacy, Eighth regiment; John D. Carroll, Dr. D. M. Brosnan, John J. Breslin, James Haltigan, Denis Spel lassy, John Henry McCarthy, William B. Clarke William Connolly Colonel James Cavanagh, Sixty-ninth regiment, d others. A number of letters of an important character were read from Mr. Michael Davitt, secretary of the from Mr. Michael Davitt, secretary of the Iriah National Land League, asking for co-operation in the land agitation, and after some friendly discussion the meeting resolved itself into a preliminary committee of arrangements. Subcommittees were then formed to solicit the co-operation of all the leading frishmen in the city, and it was announced that the following gentlemen had already consented to act on a reception committee; -Thomas P. Wallace, Algernon S. Sullivan, Samuel G. Courtney, General James McQuade, Judge McAdam, Frederick Smythe, John Bryan, William E. Robinson, Pairick Ford and many others. It was decided that a larger meeting should be called by circular, to which all the leading frishmen in the city should be invited, and delegations asked from all the Irish societies, so as to include all sections of the Irish population, before any more definite action should be taken. A special sub-committee was appointed to select the time and place of the meeting and draw up the circular.

The gentlemen present expressed great confidence that the Irishmen of New York would unite in giving Mr. Parnell such a reception as uo Irishman had ever received in this city before and that many wealthy business men will take an active part. Most of the Irish organizations, it was stated, have already been discussing the action necessary to be taken in the emergency, and it is expected that all will be fully represented at the coming meeting. In the event of Mr. Parnell finding it necessary to remain in Ireland it is intended to start an organization all over the United States for the special object of sustaining the land movement. Letters were read at the meeting last night from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cleveland, Detroit and other cities announcing the commencement of similar work in those places, and it was generally stated that the whole Irish population would undoubtedly be now aroused and a powerful movement organized. Irish National Land League, asking for co-opera

AN ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED TO AID THE IRISH TENANT FARMERS-THE LEADING OBSTRUC-TIONIST EULOGIZED AND RESOLUTIONS OF The first public step taken in New York in the

great Irish land agitation was yesterday, in a meeting of sympathizers with the Irish tenant farmers, held at the Hamilton Park Hotel. Mr. P. Dowd was elected temporary chairman and opened the meeting with a speech in which he stated its object.
"We have met here," said he, "to take some action looking toward sympathy and relief for those who are suffering across the water. From private and newspaper advices we have learned of the awful scenes of horror which are about to commence in Ireland. I am the son of an Irish tenant farmer and was present in the famine of '47, during which 600,000 persons died from absolute The memory of that time is terrible. The memory of that time is terrible. The cometeries were insufficient to provide graves for the dead and they were buried in large pits, many of them uncoffined. All this time the cora and provisions were being carried into England under a military guard, while the starving larmers looked on helpless. The barbarous policy of the English government at that time is a matter of history, and it has not changed much since. I have travelled all over Europe. During all my travels I never found farmers who equalled the frish in skill or industry. The Greek farmer, under the tyrannical heel of Turkey, is better fed and housed than the Irish tenant farmer, and yet the English point to Turkey as being uneivilized. I say the Celtic peasantry are superior to any in the world. Long before the Normans invaded the British Islands they were so, even in their pagan days. I will prove it by listory, and if history tails I will prove it by Ireland's ruins. And why, with such a fertile country. history, and if history halfs I will prove it by fre-land's ruins. And why, with such a fertile country, should they perish? I will tell you. Every ten years it is estimated that £120,000,000 of Irish money is paid to landed proprietors living in England. This is robbery, for the people get back nothing but receipts. A number of years ago the English gov-This is robbery, for the people get back nothing but receipts. A number of years ago the English government appointed a commission to appraise the land in Ireland, and, according to computation, the Irish farmers pay in rent every year double the valuation made by this commission. No wonder the people are starving. I am in tayor of fighting for the possession of the soil, at the point of the bayonet if necessary. And you, friends of those who are faced with famine, should collect your strength to meet the emergency. (Voices, "We will!" "We will!" If the farmers cannot pay rent let them recuse to be ejected. I am giad that there is a strong sympathy for us among the Americans. But I rejoice still more that we have found such a great defender as the partiot and statesman who has descended from his high social position to lead an oppressed people. He is coming to America, and let us prepare to show what a reception Irishmen can give to that Daniel O'Connel of to-day—princely, noule Parnell."

THE RESOLUTIONS.

princely, noble Parnell."
THE RESOLUTIONS.
The speaker then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were carried amid deafening

The speaker their olerest the following presiming cheers:—

To ALL IRISIANN AND LOVERS OF LIBRITY.

Whereas the system of landlordism at present practised by English and Irish iand owners has precipitated upon the people a famine which threatens to sweep away a large portion of our countrymen; be it.

Resolved, That we, the Irishmen of New York, do heartily sympathise with the strucgling tenant farmers of our beloved island, and will do all in our nower to ald them in their dark hour. We call upon all freemen to lend a helping hand to a people who are starving upon their native soil, surrounded by a fertile land, whose products are absorbed by svarielous landlords whe do not live in Irdand. The press of America implicated to agitate the matter and raise subscriptions to fungry people. All churches and Irish societies are solicited to agitate the matter and raise subscriptions to provide breast for the starving motions, fathers and children of Iroland; and be if further.

Resolved, That we be distret the principles advocated by Mr. Farnell, M. F., and pledige our honor and fortunes to support them.

support them.

A gentleman next spoke and described the scenes

A gentleman next spoke and described the scenes through which he passed in the last Irish famine, stating that he carried corpses to the pits until a large tump was made on his shoulder. The largest pertion of the audience shed tears as the sufferings of the victims were described

Mr. John M. C. Scully said that he had been all his life an Irish agitator, but that the present movement was a sober one. He agreed with the Herald that the only may out of the difficulty was to raise money to feed the nation which had been reduced by the English government to the necessity of beaging, Ireland's cruelty. The people must not be allowed to suffer, but be 'sustained physically so that they might accomplish what Mr. Parneli was fighting for. The British hold the aristocratic owners of Irish land as their garrison, and they must be fought with their own weapons. At present the whole world must view the situation with the sake eye. It was a disgrapo to the civilization of the mineteenth century that a thrifty people were allowed to be reduced to impoverishment for the sake of a few idle, dissipated English lords. Mr. Scully said that Mr. Parnell would receive such a welcome in America as would astonish the persons who opposed him, because he advised the Irish to stand by their homes. He was in favor of organizing a Parnell union, whose object was to interest the country and induce the

astonish the persons who opposed him, because he advised the Irish to stand by their homes. He was in favor of organizing a Parnell union, whose object was to interest the country and induce the Americans to raise money for the unfortunates in the "Ever Green 1sle."

On a motion of Mr. Scally the meeting resolved itself into the Central Parnell Union. Mr. Scully was elected president, P. Dowd vice president, Jame & Wall secretary and James McGrath assistant secretary. A speech was then made by Mr. B. F. Cushman, of Peekskill. The gentleman said his grandfather was an adve-de-camp to General George Washington and he had good reason to love liberty. Heavised the Irish-Americans to help their countrymen substantially and wait for the proper time to apply force. In doing, so he was sure they would have the sympathy of all Americans, who had only kind and charitable feelings for the unfortunate. This was a time for patriotic charity, and he was confident the appeal would not be made in vain in such a community as this. Mr. Cushman concluded by suggesting that donations be sent to Ireland through the Mayor and Common Council. An original poem on the Irish wrongs was recited by Mr. Scully. It was of the most inflammatory nature and was applauded boisterously by the audience, who cheered all anti-English sontiments. Atter a few speeches on the subject it was resolved that next Sunday a large public meeting be held at Hamilton Park, at which prominent Irishmen would

speak. Politics were to be excluded from the subject and the Irish familie made the sole topic. The meeting then adjourned. An executive committee will be appointed next Sunday and a reception committee to wait on Mr. Parnell when he acrives in New York. The members of the Parnell Union state that they expect to have a grand mass meeting soon, at which Mr. Parnell will present the cause of Ireland to the American public. In the meantime, the agitation will hinge on the question of rehet only by money and sympathy.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW-NO COALITION LIKELY BETWEEN ENGLISH AND IRISH LANDHOLDERS— THE AGITATION IN ENGLAND VERY LIMITED— IRELAND NOT SUFFERING WRONGS-VIEWS OF MISSES. PELL AND READ, OF THE ENGLISH LAND COMMISSION.

Mr. Albert Pell, M.P., and his colleague, Mr. Clare Sewell Read, M. P., of the royal commission appointed to investigate the causes of the trade de-pression in England so far as they were due to American competition, reached this city on Saturday after a general visitation of the and Canadas. As both gentlemen are inin England and have a wide knowledge 'of the farm ing classes their competency to speak with author ity on the land agitation in England and Ireland is assured. Besides, the mission they have just com pleted gives their utterances more weight when they are made in connection with the classes whom it was the object of their work to befriend. The the HEBALD at their quarters in the Westminster Hotel yesterday. Although the pursuit of their investigations must have been at-tended with no little fatigue of mind and body, both appeared to be in excellent spirits, atbody, both appeared to be in excellent spirits, although Mr. Pell was suffering from a slight indisposition. Of the result of their mission they were, of course, disinctined to speak, as their visit was an official one and their opinions were naturally reserved for a report of the same character. On the subject of the land agitation in both England and Ireland they seemed less reticent, although both were fain to maintain that in the former country at least it was a mere simulacram of a popular movement, and had neither form nor substance.

were fain to maintain that in the former country at least it was a mere simulacrum of a popular movement, and had neither form nor substance.

"The English land movement!" Mr. Pell jocularly exclaimed, when asked what its effect would be on the next general Parliamentary election. "You do not refer to carthquakes, landslides or the like! No? Well, then, depend upon it there is no other movement going on. There is no disquiet among the English farmers about the possession of land. If there are any changes at all they would essay, they are such as affect its transfer."

"Yes," said Mr. Read, taking up the strain, "all talk about their looking for the abolition of the laws of primogeniture and the like is exaggerated. They themselves feel too deeply how much better their interests are subserved by a long continuance under one family than by a submission to precarious changes ever to concern themselves about primogeniture. Alterations, it is true, they would desire to have made in the processes of transferring land. They would have the land transfer made cheaper, less cumbersome and more satisfactory. Less stamps, they believe, could be used and other modifications of a kindred character they would doubtless deem good. But these reforms are not of a nature to affect their allegiance to party. What the farmers do want is to be paid for the improvements they lave made upon their land when they are leaving it in absence of a written contract. But complaint even on that score is not on a scale calculated to excite any apprehension, for the transfer of land is at any rate only occasional. It is not made a matter of speculation there as it is here. In tact, no investment there pays so badly as the purchase of land. People are aware of that. They do not buy it were provide that for enjoyment. They want it for homes, where they can move freely about."

"And keep other people from looking into their windows," supplemented Mr. Pell.
"Of all capitalists," Mr. Read wont on, "the landowners get the least for their money—on an a

asked.
"Not at all," said Mr. Pell. "We are not stirred up
by polities. We are not politicians at all over there.
We are a simpler people. We don't want to be
robbed ourselves and we don't rob others. The few
claims of the agriculturalists will not convulse us."

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No COMBINATION WITH THE IRISH.

"Do you suppose them likely to combine with the Irish home rulers or land agitators in order to attain any of their objects?"

"Quite improbable," said Mr. Pell. "There is no affiliation between them, nor do I suppose that the Irish land agitators will find support readily. I do not believe that Gladstone would ever attempt to hand over the land to the tenant. There are two people concerned in the ownership of the land, One owns the land itself; the other owns the cows and pigs on it. This latter now wants to become landlord. Well, say he succeeds. He will let it in turn and soon you will have the same state of things over again. There is a good deal of excitement over this land agitation now, but I fancy I is chedly due to the newspapers, which have raked it into life during the dull season of the year. Without doubt things are in an unsatisfactory condition in Ireland. But this time the objection is not against tyranny and extortion, but against rent. They want a fair rent. Now, what is a fair rent to be? Who is to determine it? What laborer, what mechanic would be content if a fairly of gentlemen were to make up their minds to meet monthly and determine the value of their services and not agree to pay them either a fair price or an unfair price? Now there is nothing in the Irish character that I can see to justify this departure from honesty."

unfair price? Now there is nothing in the Irish, character that I can see to justify this departure from honesty."

"No doubt," Mr. Pell weut on, "Ireland has suffered great injustice at times. Her industries at one time dwarfed, her enterprise dulled by putting heavy duties on her goods. That was unjusuifiable. Here are your people in New York. You will not take our iron or steel rails but at double value. Steel rails could be bought I know for \$26 a ton, and a duty of \$28 was added to it. You say you do that for revenue, but you know it is to nurture industry. Of course Ireland has little manufactures at any rate. Except in the eastern portion and at Belfast, where linen and certain machinery is made, there are few mechanical industries. It is in the production of bacon, butter and eggs she most excels, and to that, I think, the chief attention should be turned, as I believe, too, it should in America. They can better be produced here than wheat. The land is adapted for the purpose. Ireland is like it, too, in many respects, only there you have bogs where you can sink ankle deep and you have rain every other day, while on your prairies—noble tracts of land they are—the weather can be pretty well depended on.

"Talking about injustice to Ireland, it must not be forgotten that she is not taxed as heavily as we. There is no property tax, none on servants, and of late years there has been a great remission of taxes generally. Nor is Ireland taxed ascording to the real value of her land either, but according to the real value of her land either, but according to the real value of her land either, but according to the real value of her land either, but according to the real value of her land either, but according to the real value of her land either, but according to the real value of her land either, but according to the real value of her land either, but according to the real value of her land either, but according to the real value of her land either, but according to the real value of her land either, but accor

whigs and moderate liberals? asked the likely man.

"There is no chance of it at all," Mr. Pell returned. "They know they can get nothing out of it. They are sensible people, too, and not easily led."

"Will not the theories of some recent English political writers concerning 'free trade in land' tend to influence the action of the liberals and farmers' members in Parliament?"

"such theories only came from extreme liberals," was the reply, "and were not formed for any continuance. There is no talk now about 'free trade in land."

was the reply, "and were not contend to the trade in land."

"Is there any chance of an alliance between the English Farmers' Alliance and the Irish National Land League?"

"No more than there is between oil and vinegar."

This came from Mr. Pell so decisively that it loft no doubt as to his conviction that the interests of the English agriculturists had nothing in common with those of the Irish land agitators.

AID FOR IRISH PEASANTS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7, 1879. Extensive arrangements have been made for a mass meeting of Irish citizens and others to be held tending aid to the needy pessants of Ireland. The Knights of St. Patrick have donated \$500 from the funds of the society for this purpose, and individual members will make liberal contributions.

THE MEETING TO BE HELD IN MONTBEAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 7, 1879.

In reference to the meeting to be held on Monday in connection with the troubles in Ireland, an officer of one of the societies says there will simply be a conference of the presidents and officers of the St. James, St. Patrick. Young Irishmen and St. Bridget James, St. Patrick. Young Irishmen and St. Bridget societies. The clergy were waited on today to ascertain if they would sanction house to house collection for the relier of the distressed Irish farmers. It was suggested, the officer said, that a resolution condenning the British government be combined with that originating the relief fund: but many of the clergy and others would be strongly opposed to harassing the government in any way. The business of Monday evening will be confined to organizing a charitable scheme. It is possible, however, that a mass meeting will be held, at which the political aspect of the question will be discussed.

discussed.

A meeting of St. Patrick's National Society, the most influential Irish organization in the city, was held last night. A resolution was carried sympathizing with the distressed in Ireland, and appointing a committee of six to make a collection from house to house in this city. A resolution was also passed recommending the imperial government to grant assistance by public works and otherwise to the people in the west of Ireland. The speeches were very moderate in tone and sentiment.